UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/912,920	07/25/2001	Jurgen Nicolai	2822	5493

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EXAMINER
WANG, LIANG CHE A

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2155	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

PTOL-90A (Rev. 04/07)

	Application No.	**Applicant(s)**
Office Action Summary	09/912,920	NICOLAI, JURGEN
	Examiner	**Art Unit**	
	Liang-che Alex Wang	2155	

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>30 July 2007</u>.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL.**   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-7 and 11-17</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-7 and 11-17</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-7, 11-17 are presented for examination.

2. Claims 8-10 are canceled, and claim 11-17 are newly added.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments filed 7/30/2007, have been fully considered but they are not

persuasive.

4. In that remarks, applicant's argues in substance:

    a. That: Dodrill does not teach XML documents are modified with user inputs which

    include changes to layout and embedding of the document page in to the entire

    context.

    In response to applicant's argument, Dodrill alone does not teach the claimed

    invention, it is the combination of Malcolm and Dodrill that meets that claimed

    limitation. Malcolm teaches that all changes to the web pages are stored as user

    specific data that will restore the web page in the next call up (Col 2 lines 13-44).

    And Dodrill suggests that the user specific data can be stored at a network server

    for future use (Col 7 lines 52-61 XML document modified with user input are

    stored in application server 66).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in
section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are
such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person
having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the
manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 1-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Malcolm, US

Patent Number 6,950,980, hereinafter Malcolm, in views of Dodrill et al., US Patent

Number 6,901,431, hereinafter Dodrill.

7. Referring to claim 1, Malcolm teaches a communication method between a network

client (Figure 1 client 102) and a network server (server 110), wherein a network

document requested by the network client is sent from the network server to the network

client and displayed by a browser of the network client to a user for processing (Col 3

lines 16-20, web page are retrieved by a user to display on client browser), the method

comprising recording and storing all changes and supplements to the network document

carried out by the user on the network client via software (Col 2 lines 17-23, user-specific

data submitted by a user to the web page are stored and recorded), when the network

document is loaded again by the user, restoring the network document on the basis of the

stored user-specific data (see Col 2 lines 13-44).

Malcolm does not teach the user-specific data are stored in the network server,

and where the changes including changes to layout and embedding of a document page

into an entire context, the changes and supplement being stored as user-specific data.

However, Dodrill teaches the user-specific data are stored in the network proxy server (Col 7 lines 52-61 XML document modified with user input are stored in application server 66), and where the user input including changes to layout and embedding of a document page into an entire context, the changes and supplement being stored as user-specific data (Col 8 lines 21-43).

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the method of storing user-specific data in the network server of Dodrill in Malcolm such that to have user-specific data stored in the server because both Dodrill and Malcolm teaches object in XML format storing and retrievals in a network system.

A person with ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make the modification to Malcolm because there is a need for an arrangement that enables a user to personalize his web applications, especially without the necessity of client side data records such as cookie as taught by Dodrill.

8. Referring to claim 2, Malcolm as modified teaches the communication method according to claim 1, wherein the changes and supplements carried out by the user on the network document are at first intermediately stored on the network client in particular in the main storage or on the fixed disk (Col 2 lines 18-26).

9. Referring to claim 3, Malcolm as modified teaches the communication method according to claim 1, wherein the network server creates a specific region in a database for the user-specific data (Stewart, Col 11 line 64 –Col 12 line 1.).

10. Referring to claim 4, Malcolm as modified teaches the communication method according to claim 1, wherein in a first loading of a network document, the network client or the user is identified (see Col 2 lines 13-44).

11. Referring to claim 5, Malcolm as modified teaches the communication method according to claim 1, wherein the document changed or supplemented by the user is recorded on the network client and is stored in the network server in a browser-independent format, in particular in XML (Col 4 lines 18-36).

12. Referring to claim 6, Malcolm as modified teaches the communication method according to claim 1, wherein the stored user-specific data of the network server is interpreted on the network client and a format is generated therefrom which the network browser can read (Col 2 lines 13-44 and Col 4 lines 18-36).

13. Referring to claim 7, Malcolm as modified teaches the communication method according to claim 1, wherein the changes and supplements carried out by the user on the network document are at first intermediately stored on the network client in particular in the main storage or on the fixed disk, wherein the network server creates a specific region in a database for the user-specific data, wherein in a first loading of a network document, the network client or the user is identified, wherein the document changed or supplemented by the user is recorded on the network client and is stored in the network server in a browser-independent format, in particular in XML, and wherein the stored user-specific data of the network server is interpreted on the network client and a format is generated therefrom which the network browser can read (Col 2 lines 13-44 and Col 4 lines 18-36).

14. Referring to claim 11, Malcolm teaches a communication method between a network client (Figure 1 client 102) and a network server (server 110), wherein a network document (web page) requested by the network client is sent from the network server to the network client and displayed by a browser of the network client to a user for processing (Col 3 lines 16-20, web page are retrieved by a user to display on client browser), wherein the changes and supplements to the network document on the network client (Col 2 lines 20-22, the data provided from the user corresponds to "changes and supplements) , carried out by the user are stored as user specific data (Col 2 lines 22-23, user provided data are saved as user specific data) for purpose of restoring (Col 2 lines 30-32, web page is restored), in further process when the user calls up again the network document, the network document created during a previous call-up on the network client through the interaction with the user (Col 2 lines 13-32), thereby taking into consideration the changes and entries to/into the network document effected by the user during the previous call-up on the basis of the stored user-specified data, wherein all changes and supplements on the network client are recorded through software as user-specific data that also comprises changes to the layout and embedding of the page in the overall context (Col 2 lines 13-32).

Malcolm does not teach the user-specific data are stored in the network server, and where the changes including changes to layout and embedding of a document page into an entire context, the changes and supplement being stored as user-specific data.

However, Dodrill teaches the user-specific data are stored in the network proxy server (Col 7 lines 52-61 XML document modified with user input are stored in

application server 66), and where the user input including changes to layout and embedding of a document page into an entire context, the changes and supplement being stored as user-specific data (Col 8 lines 21-43).

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the method of storing user-specific data in the network server of Dodrill in Malcolm such that to have user-specific data stored in the server because both Dodrill and Malcolm teaches object in XML format storing and retrievals in a network system.

A person with ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make the modification to Malcolm because there is a need for an arrangement that enables a user to personalize his web applications, especially without the necessity of client side data records such as cookie as taught by Dodrill.

15. Referring to claim 12, Malcolm as modified teaches the communication method according to claim 11, wherein the changes and supplements carried out by the user on the network document are at first intermediately stored on the network client in particular in the main storage or on the fixed disk (Col 2 lines 18-26).

16. Referring to claim 13, Malcolm as modified teaches the communication method according to claim 11, wherein the network server creates a specific region in a database for the user-specific data (Stewart, Col 11 line 64 –Col 12 line 1.).

17. Referring to claim 14, Malcolm as modified teaches the communication method according to claim 11, wherein in a first loading of a network document, the network client or the user is identified (see Col 2 lines 13-44).

18. Referring to claim 15, Malcolm as modified teaches the communication method according to claim 11, wherein the document changed or supplemented by the user is recorded on the network client and is stored in the network server in a browser-independent format, in particular in XML (Col 4 lines 18-36).

19. Referring to claim 16, Malcolm as modified teaches the communication method according to claim 11, wherein the stored user-specific data of the network server is interpreted on the network client and a format is generated therefrom which the network browser can read (Col 2 lines 13-44 and Col 4 lines 18-36).

20. Referring to claim 17, Malcolm as modified teaches the communication method according to claim 11, wherein the changes and supplements carried out by the user on the network document are at first intermediately stored on the network client in particular in the main storage or on the fixed disk, wherein the network server creates a specific region in a database for the user-specific data, wherein in a first loading of a network document, the network client or the user is identified, wherein the document changed or supplemented by the user is recorded on the network client and is stored in the network server in a browser-independent format, in particular in XML, and wherein the stored user-specific data of the network server is interpreted on the network client and a format is generated therefrom which the network browser can read (Col 2 lines 13-44 and Col 4 lines 18-36).

Conclusion

21. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Liang-che Alex Wang whose telephone number is (571)272-3992. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday thru Friday, 8:30 am to 5:00 pm.

22. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Saleh Najjar can be reached on (571)272-4006. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

23. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Liang-che Alex Wang
August 20, 2007